

SF-807

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An olefin polymerization catalyst, which comprises:
 - 5 (A) a transition metal compound or lanthanoid compound containing two or more atoms selected from the group consisting of boron, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, and selenium; and
 - (B) a Lewis acid.

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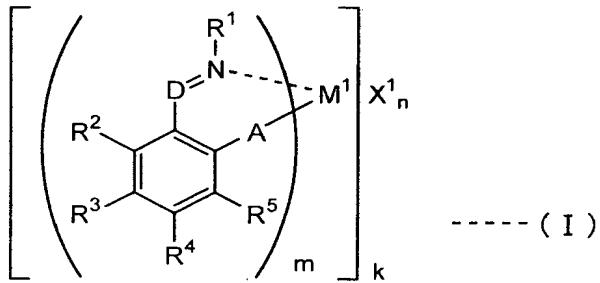
2. An olefin polymerization catalyst, which comprises:
 - (A) a transition metal compound or lanthanoid compound containing two or more atoms selected from the group consisting of boron, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, and selenium;
 - 15 (B) a Lewis acid; and
 - (C) an oxygen-containing compound or nitrogen-containing compound.

- 20 3. The olefin polymerization catalyst according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the catalyst is prepared from
 - (A) a transition metal compound or lanthanoid compound containing two or more atoms selected from the group consisting of boron, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, and selenium;

SF-807

- (B) a Lewis acid;
 - (C) an oxygen-containing compound or nitrogen-containing compound; and optionally
 - (D) an inactivating compound which is capable of reacting with
- 5 said oxygen-containing compound or nitrogen-containing compound (C) to make the oxygen-containing compound or nitrogen-containing compound inactive to the compound (A).

4. The olefin polymerization catalyst according to
 10 claim 1 or 3, wherein the transition metal compound or lanthanoid compound (A) is selected from the compounds represented by General Formulas (I) to (XXXII):



15

(In Formula (I), M¹ represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodical Table;
 k represents an integer of 1-6;
 m represents an integer of 1-6;

20 A represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a selenium atom,

SF-807

or a nitrogen atom having a substituent -R⁶;

D represents a nitrogen atom, a phosphorus atom, or a carbon atom having a substituent -R⁷;

R¹-R⁷ may be the same or different and R¹-R⁷ represent a hydrogen

5 atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a

10 tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined together to form one or more rings; when m is 2 or more, two or more of R¹ groups, of R² groups, of R³ groups, of R⁴ groups, of R⁵ groups, of R⁶ groups, and of R⁷ groups may be the same or different; and when m is 2 or more, one of the R¹-R⁷ groups

15 in one ligand and one of the R¹-R⁷ groups in another ligand may form a bonding group or a single bond; and a heteroatom contained in the R¹-R⁷ groups may be coordinated with M¹ or bonded to M¹;

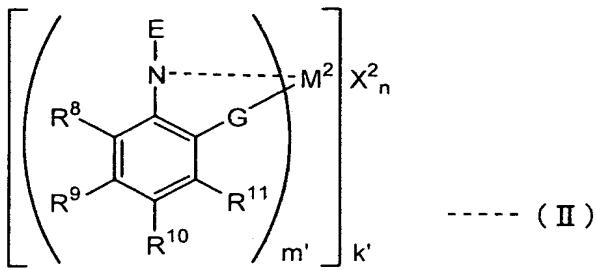
n represents a number satisfying the valence of M¹;

X¹ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, 20 a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a

SF-807

germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing groups; the plural X¹ groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

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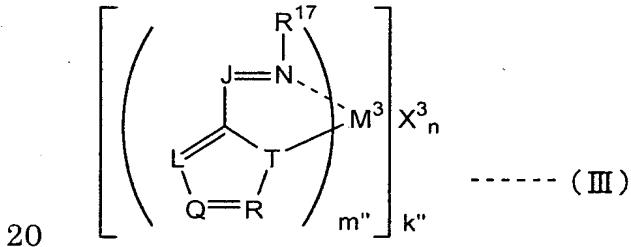


----- (II)

- (In Formula (II), M² represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodical Table;
- k' represents an integer of 1-6;
- 10 m' represents an integer of 1-6;
- G represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a selenium atom, or a nitrogen atom having a substituent -R¹²;
- E represents -R¹³ and -R¹⁴ both bonding to N, or =C(R¹⁵)R¹⁶;
- R⁸-R¹⁶ may be the same or different and R⁸-R¹⁶ represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined together to form one or more rings (the ring excluding aromatic

SF-807

- rings formed by joining of R⁸ and R¹³ or R⁸ and R¹⁴); one of the R⁸-R¹⁶ groups in one ligand and one of the R⁸-R¹⁶ groups in another ligand may form a bonding group or a single bond when m' is 2 or more; two or more of R⁸ groups, of R⁹ groups, of R¹⁰ groups,
 5 of R¹¹ groups, of R¹² groups, of R¹³ groups, of R¹⁴ groups, of R¹⁵ groups, and of R¹⁶ groups may be the same or different; and a heteroatom contained in the R⁸-R¹⁶ groups may be coordinated with M² or bonded to M²;
- n represents a number satisfying the valence of M²; and
 10 X² represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing groups; and the plural X² groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)
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SF-807

(In Formula (III), M³ represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodical Table;

k" represents an integer of 1-6;

m" represents an integer of 1-6;

5 J represents a nitrogen atom, a phosphorus atom, or a carbon atom having a substituent -R¹⁸;

T represents a nitrogen atom, or a phosphorus atom;

L represents a nitrogen atom, a phosphorus atom, or a carbon atom having a substituent -R¹⁹;

10 Q represents a nitrogen atom, a phosphorus atom, or a carbon atom having a substituent -R²⁰;

R represents a nitrogen atom, a phosphorus atom, or a carbon atom having a substituent -R²¹;

R¹⁷-R²¹ may be the same or different and R¹⁷-R²¹ represent a hydrogen

15 atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a

20 tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined together to form one or more rings; one of the groups of R¹⁷-R²¹ in one ligand and one of the groups of R¹⁷-R²¹ in another ligand may form a bonding group or a single bond when m" is 2 or more; two or more of R¹⁷ groups, of R¹⁸ groups, of R¹⁹ groups, of R²⁰

SF-807

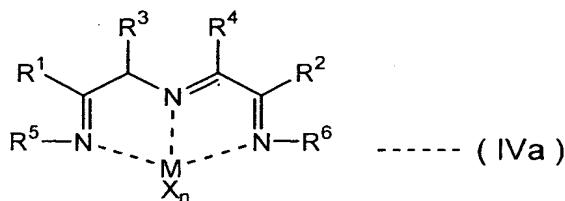
groups, and of R²¹ groups may be the same or different; and a heteroatom contained in the R¹⁷-R²¹ groups may be coordinated with M³ or bonded to M³;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M³;

5 X³ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing groups; and the plural X³ groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

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(In Formula (IVa), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-7 of Periodical Table;

R¹-R⁶ may be the same or different and R¹-R⁶ represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a

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SF-807

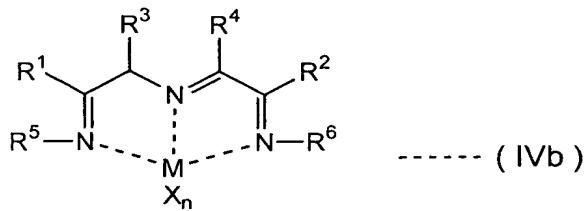
sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined together to form an aromatic ring, an aliphatic ring, or a

5 heteroatom-containing hydrocarbon ring, and the ring may have one or more additional substituents;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group,

10 a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing groups; the plural X groups may be the same or
15 different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)



20 (In Formula (IVb), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 8-11 of Periodical Table;

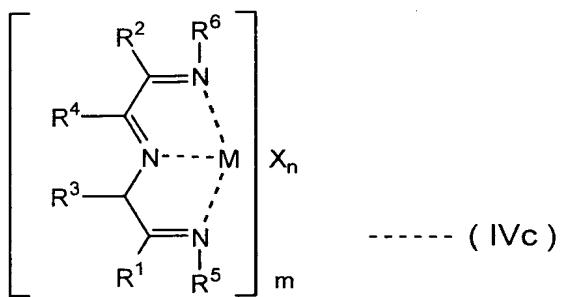
SF-807

R^1-R^6 may be the same or different and R^1-R^6 represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined together to form an aromatic ring, an aliphatic ring, or a heteroatom-containing hydrocarbon ring, and the ring may have one or more additional substituents;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing groups; the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

SF-807



(In Formula (IVc), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodical Table;

5 m represents an integer of 1-6;

R¹-R⁶ may be the same or different and R¹-R⁶ represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a

10 sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined together to form an aromatic ring, an aliphatic ring, or a heteroatom-containing hydrocarbon ring, and the ring may have 15 one or more additional substituents;

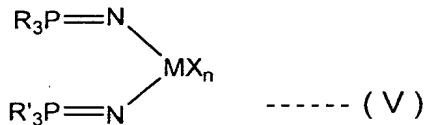
n represents a number satisfying the valence of M; and

X represents an oxygen atom when n is 1, and when n is 2 or more, at least one X is an oxygen atom, and other X is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an 20 oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a

SF-807

nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a

- 5 tin-containing groups; the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings.)

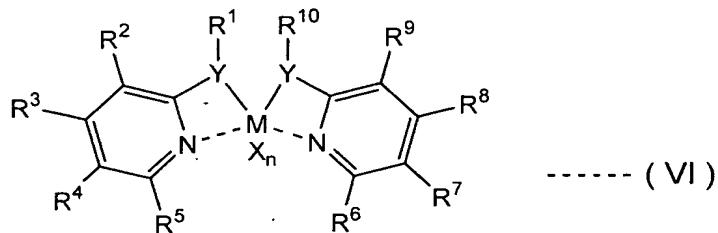


- 10 (In Formula (V), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-6 of Periodic Table;

R and R' may be the same or different and R and R' represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an organic silyl group, or a substituent having at least 15 one element selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, and silicon;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;
 X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an
 20 oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

SF-807



(In Formula (VI), M represents a transition metal atom selected

5 from Groups 4 or 5 of Periodic Table;

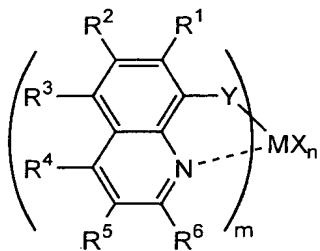
R¹-R¹⁰ may be the same or different and R¹-R¹⁰ represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an organic silyl group, or a hydrocarbon group substituted with a substituent having at least one element selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, and silicon; and the groups of R¹-R¹⁰ may be joined together to form one or more rings;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

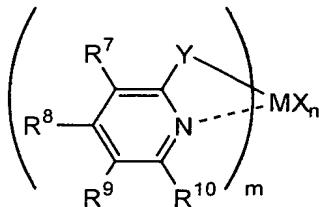
X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different when n is 2 or more; and

Y represents an atom of Group 15 or 16 of Periodic Table.)

SF-807



----- (VII)

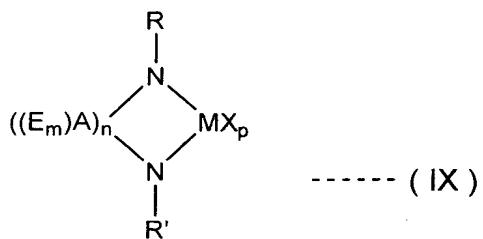


----- (VIII)

(In Formulas (VII) and (VIII), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 4 or 5 of Periodic Table;

- 5 R¹-R⁶ and R⁷-R¹⁰ may be the same or different and R¹-R⁶ and R⁷-R¹⁰ represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an organic silyl group, or a hydrocarbon group substituted with a substituent having at least one element selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, and silicon; and any of the R¹-R⁶ groups and the R⁷-R¹⁰ groups may be joined together to form one or more rings;
 - 10 m represents an integer of 1-6;
 - 15 n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;
 - 20 X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different when n is 2 or more; and
- Y represents an atom of Group 15 or 16 of Periodic Table.)

SF-807



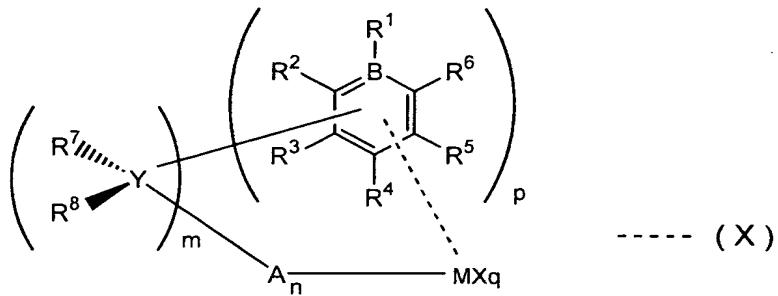
(In Formula (IX), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-6 of Periodic Table;

- 5 R and R' may be the same or different and R and R' represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an organic silyl group, or a substituent having at least one element selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, and silicon;
- 10 m represents an integer of 0-2;
n represents an integer of 1-5;
A represents an atom of Group 13-16 of Periodic Table, and when n is 2 or more, the plural A atoms may be the same or different; E represents a substituent having at least one element selected
- 15 from carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, halogen, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, boron, and silicon; the plural E substituents may be the same or different, and two or more of the E substituents may be joined together to form one or more rings;
- p is a number satisfying the valence of M;
- 20 X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an

SF-807

oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different when p is 2 or more.)

5



(In Formula (X), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodic Table;

10 m represents an integer of 0-3;

n represents an integer of 0-1;

p represents an integer of 1-3;

R¹-R⁸ may be the same or different and R¹-R⁸ represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated

15 hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group, and two or more thereof may be joined together to form one or more rings;

q represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

20 X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom,

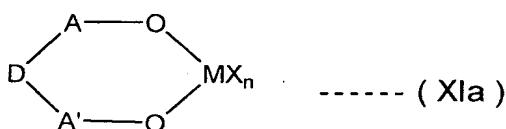
SF-807

a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different when q is 2 or
 5 more;

Y represents a group forming a bridge between A and a boratabenzene ring when m is 1-3, and is a carbon atom, a silicon atom, or a germanium atom; and

A is an atom of Groups 14-16 of Periodic Table.)

10



(In Formula (XIa), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodic Table;

15 A and A' may be the same or different and A and A' represent a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group; a hydrocarbon group having an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, or a silicon-containing group; a halogenated hydrocarbon group having an oxygen-containing
 20 group, a sulfur-containing group, or a silicon-containing group;

D may be present or absent, and when present, D is a group forming a bridge between A and A', D represents a hydrocarbon group,

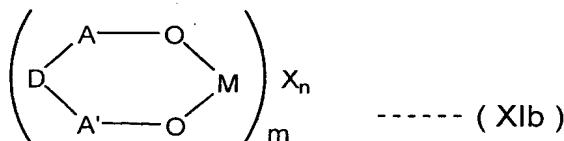
SF-807

a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, or a group represented by R^1R^2Z (R^1 and R^2 may be the same or different and R^1 and R^2 represents a hydrocarbon group or a hydrocarbon group containing at least one heteroatom, and may

5 be joined together to form a ring, and Z represents a carbon atom, a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, a phosphorus atom, or a silicon atom), and A and A' may be directly bonded; n represents a number satisfying the valence of M ;

10 X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

15



(In Formula (XIb), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodic Table;

20 m represents an integer of 1-6;

A and A' may be the same or different and A and A' represent a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group; a

SF-807

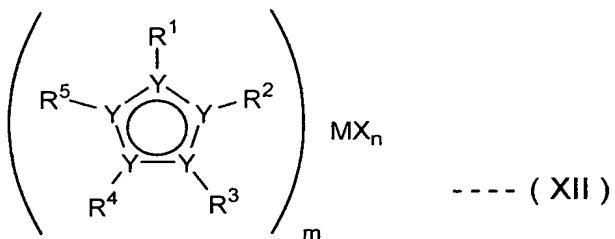
hydrocarbon group having an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, or a silicon-containing group; or a halogenated hydrocarbon group having an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, or a silicon-containing
5 group;

D may be present or absent, and when present, D is a group forming a bridge between A and A', D represents a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, or a group represented by R^1R^2Z (R^1 and R^2 may be the same or
10 different and R^1 and R^2 represents a hydrocarbon group or a hydrocarbon group containing at least one heteroatom, and may be joined together to form a ring, and Z represents a carbon atom, a nitrogen atom, a sulfur atom, a phosphorus atom, or a silicon atom); and

15 A and A' may be directly bonded;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;
X represents an oxygen atom when n is 1, and at least one X is an oxygen atom, and other X is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group when n is 2 or more; the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together
20 to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

SF-807



(In Formula (XII), M represents a transition metal atom selected

5 from Groups 3-11 of Periodic Table;

Y may be the same or different, Y represents an atom of Group
13-15 of Periodic Table and at least one of the Y atoms is other
than carbon;

m represents an integer of 1-6;

10 R¹-R⁵ are present when the atom Y to be bonded thereto is an
atom of Group 14 of Periodic Table, and may be the same or different
and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon
group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an organic silyl group,
or a hydrocarbon group substituted with a substituent containing
15 at least one element selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus,
sulfur, and silicon; and two or more of the groups R¹-R⁵ may
be joined to form one or more rings;

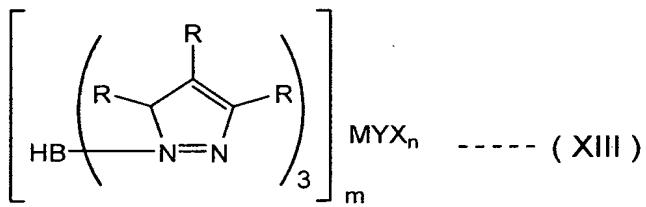
n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom,
20 a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an
oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a

SF-807

silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

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(In Formula (XIII), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodic Table;

m represents an integer of 1-6;

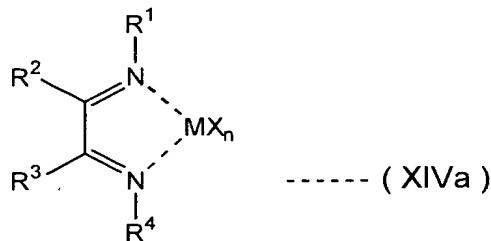
10 R may be the same or different and R represents a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, or a halogenated hydrocarbon group; two or more thereof may be joined together to form one or more rings; n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom,

15 a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more; and.

20 Y may be present or absent; and when present, Y is an atom selected from the atoms of Groups 15 and 16 of Periodic Table.)

SF-807

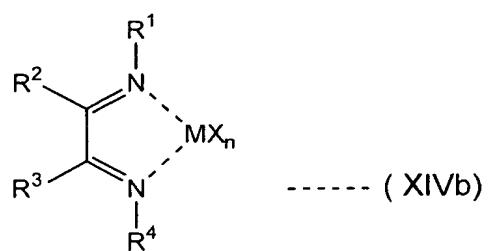


(In Formula (XIVa), M represents a transition metal atom selected

5 from Groups 3-7 and 11 of Periodic Table;

R¹-R⁴ represent a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an organic silyl group, or a hydrocarbon group substituted with a substituent containing at least one element selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, and silicon; two 10 or more of R¹-R⁴ may be joined to form one or more rings;

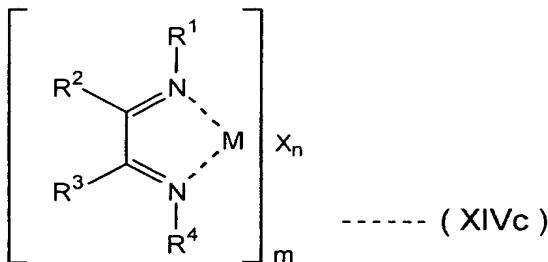
n represents a number satisfying the valence of M; and X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, 15 or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different when n is 2 or more.)



SF-807

(In Formula (XIVb), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 8-10 of Periodic Table;

- R¹-R⁴ may be the same or different and R¹-R⁴ represent a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an organic silyl group, or a hydrocarbon group substituted with one or more substituents containing at least one element selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, and silicon; two or more of the R¹-R⁴ groups may be joined to form one or more rings;
- n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;
- X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different when n is 2 or more.)



- (In Formula (XIVc), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodic Table;
- m represents an integer of 1-6;

SF-807

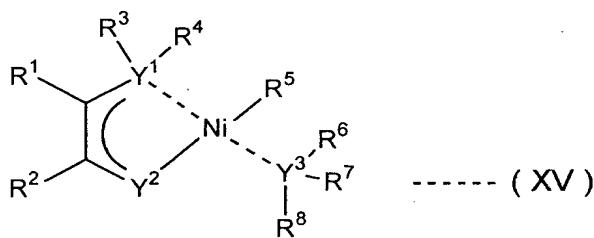
R^1-R^4 may be the same or different and represent a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an organic silyl group, or a hydrocarbon group substituted with one or more substituents containing at least one element selected from nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, and silicon; two or more of the R^1-R^4 groups may be joined to form one or more rings;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

X represents an oxygen atom when n is 1; when n is 2 or more, at least one X represents an oxygen atom, and the rest of the

X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a silicon-containing group, or a nitrogen-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different when n is 2 or

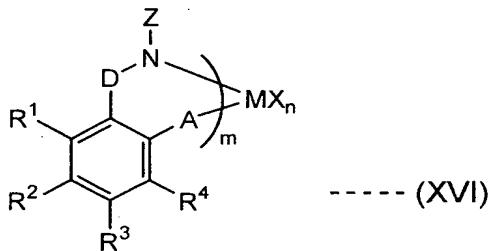
more.)



(In Formula (XV), Y^1 and Y^3 represent respectively an atom of Group 15 of Periodic Table, and Y^2 represents an atom of Group 16 of Periodic Table;

SF-807

R^1-R^8 may be the same or different and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, or a silicon-containing group; two or more of thereof may be
 5 joined to form one or more rings.)



(In Formula (XVI), M represents a transition metal atom selected
 10 from Groups 3-11 of Periodic Table;

m represents an integer of 1-6;

A represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a selenium atom, or a nitrogen atom having a substituent $-R^5$;

D represents a group of $-C(R^6)(R^7)-$, $-Si(R^8)(R^9)-$, $-P(O)(R^{10})-$,
 15 $-P(R^{11})-$, $-SO-$, or $-S-$;

Z represents groups of $-R^{12}$ and $-R^{13}$ both bonding to N, $=C(R^{14})R^{15}$, or $=NR^{16}$;

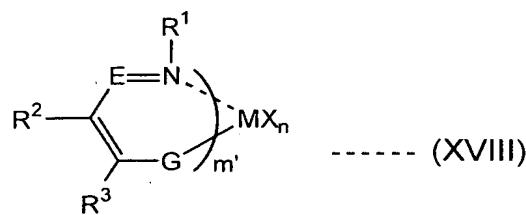
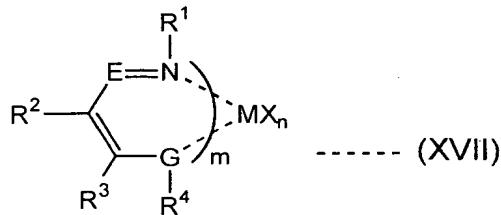
R^1-R^{16} may be the same or different and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a
 20

SF-807

sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined together to form one or more rings; when m is 2 or more, two 5 of the R¹-R¹⁶ groups may be linked together;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a 10 boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined 15 together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)



(In Formulas (XVII) and (XVIII), M represents a transition metal 20 atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodic Table;

m represents an integer of 1-3;

SF-807

m' represents an integer of 1-6;

E represents a nitrogen atom, or a carbon atom having a substituent -R⁵;

G represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a selenium atom,

5 or a nitrogen atom having a substituent -R⁶;

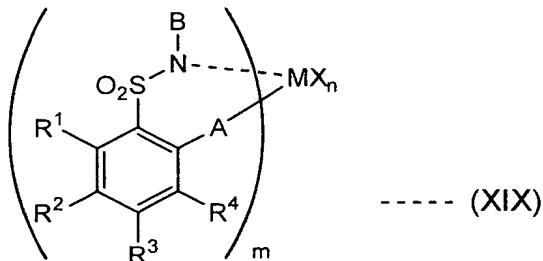
R¹-R⁶ may be the same or different and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, 10 a phosphorus-containing group, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined together to form one or more rings; two of the groups R¹-R⁶ may be linked together when m or m' is 2 or more;

15 n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a

20 phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

SF-807



(In Formula (XIX), M represents a transition metal atom selected

5 from Groups 3-11 of Periodic Table;

m represents an integer of 1-6;

A represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a selenium atom,
or a nitrogen atom having a substituent -R⁵;

B represents groups of -R⁶ and -R⁷ both bonding to N, =C(R⁸)R⁹,
10 or =NR¹⁰;

R¹-R¹⁰ may be the same or different and represent a hydrogen
atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic
compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a
nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a

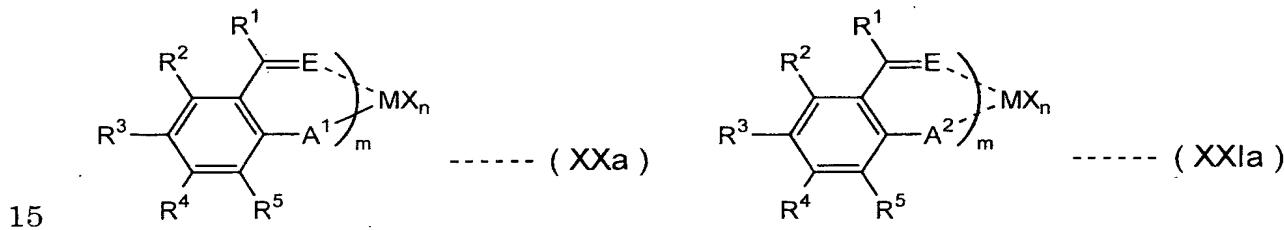
15 sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a
silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a
tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined
together to form one or more rings; when m is 2 or more, one
of the R¹-R¹⁰ groups of one ligand and one of the R¹-R¹⁰ groups
20 of another ligand may be linked together, and two or more of
the R¹ groups, of the R² groups, of the R³ groups, of the R⁴

SF-807

groups, of the R⁵ groups, of the R⁶ groups, of the R⁷ groups, of the R⁸ groups, of the R⁹ groups, or of the R¹⁰ groups may be the same or different;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

- 5 X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)
- 10



(In Formulas (XXa) and (XXIa), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3 and 4 of Periodic Table;

- A¹ represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, or a hydrocarbon-substituted nitrogen atom;
- 20 A² represents a hydrocarbon-substituted oxygen atom, a

SF-807

hydrocarbon-substituted sulfur atom, or a hydrocarbon-substituted nitrogen atom;

E represents an oxygen atom, or a sulfur atom;

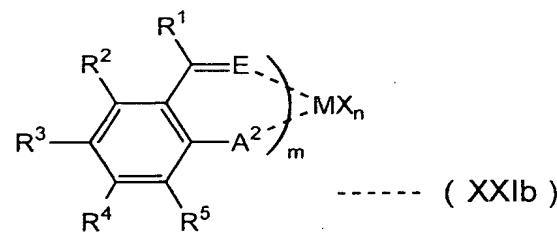
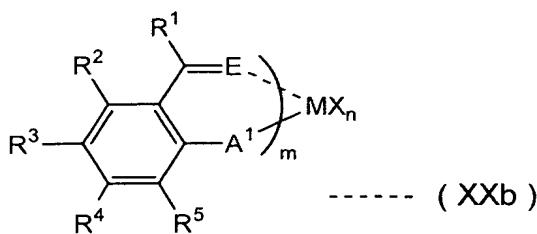
m represents an integer of 1-2;

5 R¹-R⁵ may be the same or different and represent a hydrocarbon group, a hydrogen atom, or a hydrocarbon-substituted silyl group;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom,

10 a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a 15 germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)



20

(In Formulas (XXb) and (XXIb), M represents a transition metal

SF-807

atom selected from Groups 5-11 of Periodic Table.

A¹ represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, or a hydrocarbon-substituted nitrogen atom;

A² represents a hydrocarbon-substituted oxygen atom, a

5 hydrocarbon-substituted sulfur atom, or a hydrocarbon-substituted nitrogen atom;

E represents an oxygen atom, or a sulfur atom;

m represents an integer of 1-2;

R¹-R⁵ may be the same or different and represent a hydrocarbon

10 group, a hydrogen atom, or a hydrocarbon-substituted silyl group;

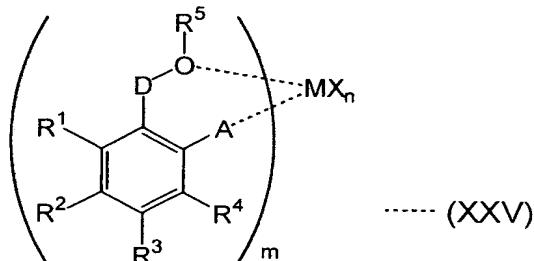
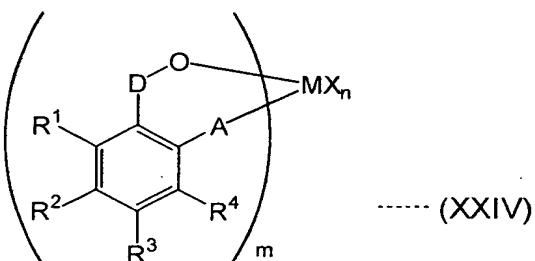
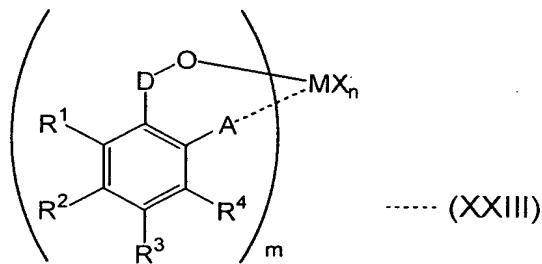
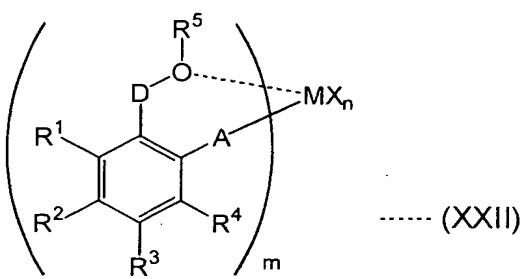
n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;

X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a

15 sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; the

20 plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

SF-807



(In Formulas (XXII), (XXIII), (XXIV), and (XXV), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodic

5 Table;

m represents an integer of 1-6;

A represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a selenium atom, or a nitrogen atom and A may have a substituent R⁶ depending on the mode of bonding to the metal M;

10 D represents a group of -C(R⁷)(R⁸)-, -Si(R⁹)(R¹⁰)-, -CO-, -SO₂-, -SO-, or -P(O)(OR¹¹);

R¹-R¹¹ may be the same or different and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a

15 nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a

SF-807

silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined together to form one or more rings; and when m is 2 or more, two of the groups represented by R¹-R¹¹ groups may be linked,

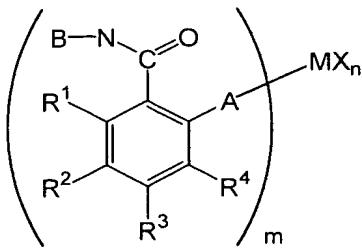
- 5 and each of the R¹-R¹¹ groups may be the same or different independently;

n is a number satisfying the valence of M;

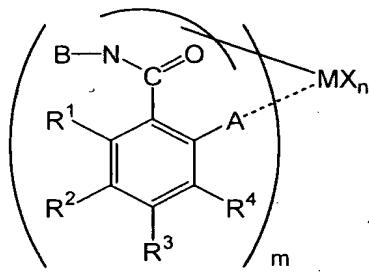
X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a

- 10 sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and the
15 plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

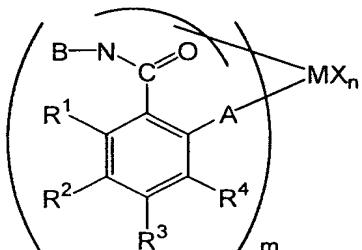
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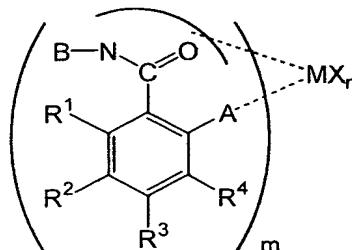
----- (XXVI)



----- (XXVII)



----- (XXVIII)



----- (XXIX)

(In Formulas (XXVI), (XXVII), (XXVIII), and (XXIX), M represents a transition metal atom selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodic

5 Table;

m represents an integer of 1-6;

A represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a selenium atom, or a nitrogen atom; the atom A may have a substituent R⁵ depending on the mode of bonding to the metal M;

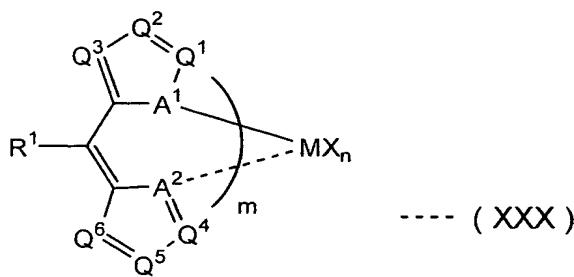
10 B represents groups of -R⁶ and -R⁷ both bonding to N, =NR⁸, or =CR⁹R¹⁰;

R¹-R¹⁰ may be the same or different and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a

15 nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a

SF-807

silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined together to form one or more rings; when m is 2 or more, two of the R¹-R¹⁰ groups may be linked together, and the each R¹-R¹⁰
 5 group may be the same or different;
 n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;
 X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom,
 a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a
 sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a
 10 boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a
 phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a
 heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a
 germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and the
 plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined
 15 together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)



(In Formula (XXX), M represents a transition metal atom
 20 selected from Groups 3-11 of Periodic Table;

SF-807

A^1 and A^2 may be the same or different and represent a nitrogen atom or a phosphorus atom;

Q^1-Q^6 may be the same or different and represent a nitrogen atom, a phosphorus atom, or a carbon atom having a substituent $-R^2$;

5 when two or more of Q^1-Q^6 have respectively a carbon atom having an R^2 -substituent, the R^2 substituents may be the same or different;

R^1 and R^2 may be the same or different and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydrocarbon group, a heterocyclic

10 compound residue, an oxygen-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a phosphorus-containing group, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and two or more thereof may be joined

15 together to form one or more rings;

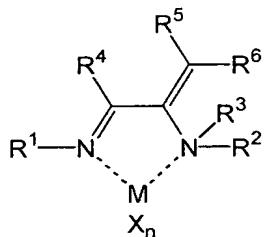
m represents an integer of 1-6; when m is 2 or more, any of R^1 and R^2 of one ligand and any of R^1 and R^2 in another ligand may be linked together, and the plural R^1 groups, and the plural R^2 groups may respectively be the same or different;

20 n represents a number satisfying the valence of M ;

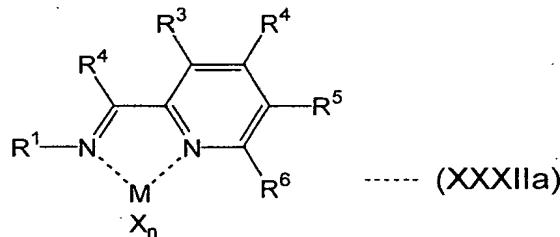
X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a

SF-807

phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined
 5 together to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)



(XXXIa)



(XXXIIa)

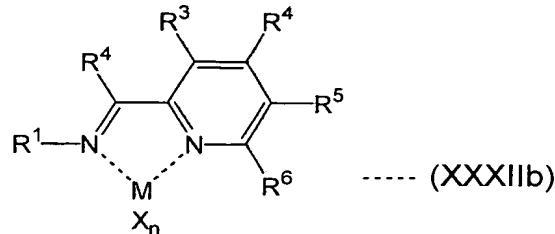
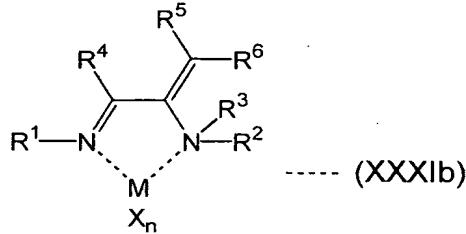
(In Formulas (XXXIa) and (XXXIIa), M represents a transition
 10 metal atom selected from Groups 3-7 of Periodic Table;

R¹-R⁶ may be the same or different and represent a hydrogen atom,
 a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an
 oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a
 silicon-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, or a
 15 phosphorus-containing group; and two or more thereof may be
 joined together to form one or more rings;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;
 X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom,
 a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a
 20 sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a
 boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a

SF-807

phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined
 5 to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)



(In Formulas (XXXIb) and (XXXIIb), M represents a transition
 10 metal atom selected from Groups 8-11 of Periodic Table;

R¹-R⁶ may be the same or different and represent a hydrogen atom,
 a hydrocarbon group, a halogenated hydrocarbon group, an
 oxygen-containing group, a sulfur-containing group, a
 silicon-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, or a
 15 phosphorus-containing group; and two or more thereof may be
 joined together to form one or more rings;

n represents a number satisfying the valence of M;
 X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom,
 a hydrocarbon group, an oxygen-containing group, a
 20 sulfur-containing group, a nitrogen-containing group, a
 boron-containing group, an aluminum-containing group, a

SF-807

phosphorus-containing group, a halogen-containing group, a heterocyclic compound residue, a silicon-containing group, a germanium-containing group, or a tin-containing group; and the plural X groups may be the same or different and may be joined
5 to form one or more rings when n is 2 or more.)

5. The olefin polymerization catalyst according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the Lewis acid (B) is at least one selected from the group of compounds (b-1) to (b-4) below:

- 10 (b-1) ionic-bonding compounds having a CdCl₂ type or a CdI₂ type of layered crystal structure;
(b-2) clays • clay minerals, or ion-exchange layered compounds;
(b-3) heteropoly-compounds; and
(b-4) halogenated lanthanoid compounds.

15

6. The olefin polymerization catalyst according to claim 5, wherein the Lewis acid (B) is at least one halogen compound selected from halogenated magnesium compounds, halogenated manganese compounds, halogenated iron compounds,
20 halogenated cobalt compounds, and halogenated nickel compounds.

7. A process for producing olefin polymer, comprising homopolymerizing an olefin or copolymerizing olefins in the

SF-807

presence of the olefin polymerization catalyst as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6, and optionally (E) an organic aluminum compound.